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Caibarien.—Acting Asst. Surg. Leoncio Junco reports that the sanitary condition of the port and town is good. The death rate during the week was 1.34 per 1,000. Twelve vessels arrived and were passed without inspection. Twelve bills of health were issued to vessels leaving the port.

Respectfully,

G. M. GUITÉRAS,

Passed Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

The SURGEON-GENERAL,

U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

Reports from Santiago, Manzanillo, Guantnamo, and Daiquiri.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, May 4, 1901.

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith the following report for the week ended April 27, 1901:

Santiago de Cuba.—During this period there was a total of 17 deaths reported, 7 of which occurred in infants less than 1 year of age. The causes of deaths were the following: Fever, intermittent malarial, 1; tubercle of lungs, 6; tetanus, infantile, 1; organic disease of the heart, 1; broncho-pneumonia, 1; pneumonia, 2; diarrhea and enteritis, 4; malformation, 1. Total, 17. Population, 43,000. Annual rate of mortality, 20.5 per 1,000.

During the same period 3 vessels were disinfected: The Norwegian steamship *Banan*, on April 21, prior to sailing for Mobile, Ala., via Port Antonio, Jamaica; the provisional flag steamship *Maria Herrera*, prior to sailing for Porto Rico, and the provisional flag steamship *Tomas Brooks*, on April 27, 1901.

Manzanillo.—Acting Asst. Surg. R. de Socarras reports a total of 4 deaths; due to the following causes: Purulent and septicæmic infection, 1; pneumonia, 1; enteritis, 1; inanition, 1. Total, 4. Population, 14,464; annual rate of mortality, 14.38 per 1,000.

Guantanamo.—Acting Asst. Surg. Luis Espin reports a total of 11 deaths, the causes being as follows: Fever, intermittent malarial, 3; tubercle of lungs, 1; tetanus, 1; organic diseases of the heart, 1; diarrhea and enteritis, 2; intestinal obstruction, 1; wound of the abdomen, 1; accidental submersion 1. Total, 11. Population, 18,000; annual rate of mortality, 31.77 per 1,000.

Daiquiri.—Acting Asst. Surg. Juan J. de Jongh reports 1 death, due to traumatic peritonitis.

Respectfully,

R. H. VON EZDORF,

Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

The SURGEON-GENERAL,

U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

May 24, 1901

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[Inclosure.]

Report of treatment of passengers' baggage for the week ended April 27, 1901.—Port of Santiago de Cuba.

Date.	Name of vessel.	Disinfected and passed.						Inspected and passed.					
		Formaldehyd gas.				Steam.							
		Boxes.	Bundles.	Trunks.	Valises.	Bundles.	Trunks.	Valises.	Baskets.	Boxes.	Bundles.	Trunks.	Valises.
Apr. 23	Steamship Purisima Concepcion (baggage arrived from Havana).....	.....	1	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2
Apr. 25	Steamship Maria Herrera (baggage arrived from Havana).....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2	.....	.....	.....	5	.....
Apr. 25	Steamship Maria Herrera (baggage to Porto Rico).....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
Apr. 26	Steamship Santiago (baggage to New York).....	1	1	2	25	38
	Total.....	1	5	2	3	2	1	1	2	32	40

Inspection of immigrants at Santiago during the week ended April 12, 1901.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, April 27, 1901.

SIR: I herewith submit report of alien steerage passengers at this port during the week ended April 27, 1901:

April 24, British schooner *Emerald*, from Kingston, Jamaica, with 12 immigrants.

Respectfully,

R. H. VON ELDORF,
Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

The SURGEON-GENERAL,
U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

GERMANY.

Report from Berlin—Plague in various countries.

BERLIN, GERMANY, May 4, 1901.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following information regarding the plague and cholera, obtained from the imperial health office:

EGYPT.—The single plague case which was reported on April 9, from Alexandria, no longer gives occasion there for special precautionary measures. The permanent committee of the international council of health at Alexandria has decided to repeal the regulations concerning the remarks in the ships' papers and the measures taken at the departure of ships (medical examination and disinfection).

BRITISH EAST INDIA.—In the Presidency of Bombay, during the week ended March 29 1,958 fresh plague cases were diagnosticated, and 1,662 deaths from the plague occurred—that is to say, 745 cases and 496 deaths less than during the foregoing week.

Also in the city of Bombay the disease appears to have considerably decreased toward the end of March, for in the week ended March 30 only 798 new cases (475 less than in the previous week) were reported. Of the total, 1,759 deaths, 737 were proved to have been due to the plague, and in 467 death cases there was a suspicion of the plague.

In the whole of India, during the two weeks from March 10 to March 23 there were registered 8,829 deaths and 11,560 deaths, respectively. The considerable rise is attributed to the spread of the disease in the